



# COMMODITY NUTRIENT PROFILE

## BEET PULP PELLETS



### DESCRIPTION

Dried Beet Pulp is the beet residue remaining after juices have been extracted for sugar (sucrose) or molasses production. Prior to processing, the beets are cleaned of adhering soil, plant crowns and remaining leaves. Beet pulp, while low in protein and fat, contains unextracted carbohydrates (nitrogen free extract) and has a high fibre content. Beet Pulp carbohydrate consists of a fibrous fraction containing cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin (structural carbohydrate) and the nonstructural fraction (A,B<sub>1</sub>) that is primarily sugar and the highly-digestible pectin. Beet Pulp is light to medium gray in colour, has a slightly sweetish smell and in the pelleted form is free flowing.

Molasses Beet Pulp is available on a custom basis. It is Dried Beet Pulp to which has been added (beet) molasses obtained in the extraction of sugar. Usual addition levels in the current available product option is 10% Molasses (12% Sucrose).

### USE AND APPLICATION

The high fibre, extremely palatable Dried Beet Pulp has been long popular with those feeding Beef, Dairy, Horses and mature Swine. Largely due to the bulky nature and palatability of the product most of the Beet Pulp supply has traditionally been used by dairymen. The "palatability" and bulkiness of Beet Pulp can lend a characteristic to heavy "concentrate mixture." Experienced stockmen place a premium over and above the traditional nutritive assessment of Beet Pulp, which is probably due to its unique water absorption and swelling characteristics. In heavy cereal rations (wheat and or barley) 1/5 to 1/2 of the grain mix as Beet Pulp will assist in alleviating feeding problems such as bloat or grain overloading. As with all feedstuffs, appropriate vitamin and mineral supplementation and general "ration balancing" must be considered when feeding this product. The optimal use of Dried Beet Pulp usage is best determined using linear programming techniques where the significant nutritional factors and animal productive demands can be properly assessed and accounted for.

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

Dried Beet Pulp may be available as meal or pellets and offered in bulk or bags. Bulk pellets may be stored in traditional bulk bins and handled accordingly, or placed on cement slabs (covered and protected from the weather) and handled by front-end loader. Product in bags should be stored in a dry and readily accessible location. Beet Pulp Pellets, 5/16-inch diameter have a bulk density of 38 to 42lbs/cu/ft, while the unpelleted bulk density is approximately 11 to 16lbs/cu/ft.

### TYPICAL ANALYSIS

	DMB	As Fed
Dry Matter	100.0%	91.8%
Crude Protein	9.3%	8.5%
Fat	1.3%	1.2%
Crude Fiber	11.1%	10.2%
ADF	26.2%	24.1%
NDF	41.4%	38.0%
Salt	1.1-3.3%	1-3%
Calcium	1.0%	0.90%
Phosphorus	0.10%	0.09%
Ash	7.2%	6.6%
TDN (Rum)	90.0%	82.0%
TDN	98.0%	89.0%
NE <sub>L</sub>	1.49 Mcal/kg	1.37 Mcal/kg
NE <sub>m</sub>	2.13 Mcal/kg	1.94 Mcal/kg
NE <sub>g</sub>	0.85 Mcal/kg	0.78 Mcal/kg
DE (swine)	4334 Kcal/kg	3938 Kcal/kg
ME (poultry)	4378 Kcal/kg	3982 Kcal/kg

\* Listed data are average values only and not considered as guarantees, expressed, or implied, nor as a condition of sale. For guaranteed specifications refer to feed label.



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